Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1827. [NO. 137.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply porvided for the accomodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy Mountain, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a well supplied Ice-House, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the Mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of Stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. April 22, 1827.—8t35.

Watches & Jewellery.

THOMAS TROTTER & CO.

TAKES this method to inform the public, that they have opened a shop in Charlotte, in the house lately occupied by Doct. Samuel Henderson, on the north side of the Court-House, where they are well prepared to repair all kinds of

Watches & Clocks,

at the shortest notice. They hope, by a constant attention to business, to merit the public patronage. They have on hand and for sale, the following articles :—

Gentlemen's gold patent lever Watches;
Ladies' do. do. do.
Silver lever and plain do.
Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings;
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings;
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Soup Ladles and Sugar Tongs;
Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages;
Military Buttons, Lace and Epauletts;
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules;
Bags and Clasps; Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.

17*

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Apprentices.

WANTED, at this Office, two boys, 15 or 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business.

Notice.

WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, by order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, one negro man named *Edward*, who was committed to the jail of the county twelve months ago, and said he belonged to one Johnson, a trader in negroes. Said fellow is of middle stature, tolerably stout built, and light color, and is now to be sold according to act of Assembly, to use of the county and satisfaction of jail fees, &c.

J. W. HAMILTON, *Sheriff.*

Concord, April 16, 1827. 3mt40

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarsk on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, in contemplation of his removal to another state, offers for sale the farm whereon he now resides, 3 miles from the village of Charlotte, and containing about 900 acres, equal in fertility of soil, to any body of land within the county. On the above tract there is a two story dwelling-house, and other improvements; a sufficiency of land open for the employment of between 20 and 30 hands, a great proportion of which land has been cleared within a few years.

Terms will be accommodating, and made known by application to the subscriber.

WM. J. POLK.

Mecklenburg Co. May 29, 1827.—4t36

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in setts, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c.

Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Pay up your Taxes for 1826.

ALL persons liable to pay a Town Tax for the year 1826, are requested to call on the subscriber and discharge the same without delay. Should any fail to pay the amount due from them, by the 10th day of July, warrants of distress will be immediately issued against them, without respect to persons.

GREEN KENDRICK, *Town Treasurer.*

Charlotte, June 14, 1827.—2t36

DOCTORS
J. D. Boyd & S. B. Watson,

HAVING associated in the practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services, in the several departments of their profession, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country. They promise punctuality and faithfulness, in every application; and their charges will be made to correspond with the hardness of the times.

Charlotte, June 15, 1827.—35

New Firm.

THE subscribers have entered into copartnership under the firm of SMITH & BOYD. They have just received a fresh stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Also, an extensive assortment of genuine

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

suitable for Physicians, and family purposes; all of which articles are now offered for sale, at a short profit, for Cash.

SMITH & BOYD.

N. B. They have also on hand a considerable quantity of PAINTS.

May 25, 1827.—'32

Last Notice.

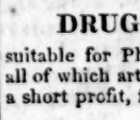
I AGAIN request all who stand indebted to me for Goods purchased, to come forward and pay up. It is utterly out of the question for me to give any longer indulgence. I will not give it. J. D. BOYD.

May 25, 1827.—'32

DOCTORS
Thos. I. Johnson & Thos. Harris,

HAVING associated in the practice of MEDICINE, respectfully tender their services, in the several departments of their profession, to the citizens of Charlotte and its contiguous country. They can at all times be found, at their newly established shop, on the lot formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Henderson, two hundred yards south of the Court-House, except when professionally engaged. They are in daily expectation of a fresh and genuine assortment of Medicine from Philadelphia and New-York. 23*

Strayed Away

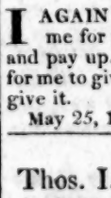


FROM the subscriber, some time in the latter part of April last, a small sorrel Horse; no particular mark is recollected on him.—Any person taking up said horse, and giving me information of the same, will receive the thanks of the owner, and all reasonable expenses paid.

JOSEPH PRITCHARD.

Charlotte, June 8, 1827.—3t36

Twenty Dollars Reward.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, two miles from Charlotte, a negro man named HANNIBAL, who is in the habit of changing his name and the name of his master. He is about six feet high, of dark mulatto complexion, a little cross-eyed, bushy hair, and downcast countenance; has the scars of a little nich or slit near the middle of the outside rim of each ear; a scar on his cheek bone, occasioned by a bullet shot at him near Jonesborough, Tennessee; a large scar near the middle of his breast, and many on his back and thighs. He has very large feet, and the big toes longer and more prominent than the rest. The above reward, and more, if necessary, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to the subscriber or the overseer at the above mentioned place.

ADAM A. SPRINGS.

May 22, 1827.—4t36

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

[From the Boston Patriot.]

LETTER V.

To the Right Honorable *George Canning*, First Lord of the Treasury, &c:

SIR.—I now proceed to compare what really took place in the Senate of the United States, in the first session of the nineteenth Congress, with your account of it. Were that account as correct as it is strangely otherwise, it would be a highly censurable procedure in you, to endeavor, by a historical detail of what passed in one branch of the American Legislature, to prove that the American Executive understood that which it assures you it did not understand.

Had Mr. Clay, by an elaborate statement of the progress of some measure in the House of Lords, endeavored to satisfy Mr. Vaughan that you understood a particular point in a particular way, which you had over and over again assured the American Government you did not so understand, would you not have hesitated whether to kindle at the impertinence, or smile at the want of good manners, implied in such a procedure? But I proceed to your statement.

Early in the Session of Congress of 1825-6, a petition from Baltimore was presented to both Houses of the American Legislature, in which petition it was distinctly pointed out, that the British act of Parliament of July, 1825, had not only manifested the readiness of this country to remove all discriminating duties, but also to permit American ships to clear out from British Colonies, not, as theretofore, to the ports of the United States only, but to all parts of the world, (the United Kingdom and its dependencies alone excepted.)

The petition, with equal distinctness, invited the attention of the American Legislature to the conditions on which these advantages might be secured to the United States, and prayed for the removal of the several restrictions imposed by the American act of 1823, not of the discriminating duties only, but of the prohibition of what is called by Mr. Gallatin, 'the circuitous intercourse in British ships:" the petitioners expressly submitted to Congress the propriety of admitting British vessels, *from whatever ports*, on the same terms as the vessels of the most favored nations.

It appears from the reports of the proceedings of Congress that it was against the prayer of this petition (but without impeachment of any of its allegations) that the decision of the American Legislature, at the close of the session, was taken; it cannot be doubted, therefore, that the American Legislature had the whole purport and bearing of the act of 1825 full before their eyes.

The amount of this is, that, on occasion of a petition from Baltimore, the question was fairly submitted to the American Legislature, whether it would sanction the acceptance of the terms of your act of July, 1825, and that a decision in the negative was held by the American Legislature, *with the whole purport and bearing of the act of* 1825 *full before their eyes.*

Now there is no truth whatever in this allegation; and if (as I cannot doubt from the earnestness with which you urge it) you so understood the matter, you have totally mistaken it.

In the first place, the doings to which you refer, were had, not in the "American Legislature," bat in *one* branch of *Congress.* No decision was taken by the American Legislature; a bill was rejected by the Senate. Your forms of legislation are not unlike ours, and you will feel the difference.

The truth is, that there is no foundation whatever for the statement which forms the main object of your letter, that the American Government was not willing, in all its branches, to meet the British Govenmernt on the footing of the act of 1825, as now explained and understood.

The history of the case is this: the Baltimore petition alleged, "that under the act of Parliament of 1825, the British colonial ports were opened to all nations of the world, on terms more favorable than to us, and that there was danger that, unless something was done to meet, what was called the liberal policy of Great Britain, the trade between this country and those colonies would be lost or much diminished, and that the colonies will be supplied from Europe."

Without copying the whole petition, which is in the same strain, I assert, without fear of contradiction from any man who will read it with ordinary attention, that it is perfectly evident the petitioners did not understand the act of Parliament of 1825, as holding out to us the *alternative* of accepting its terms, or being *interdicted* the trade. They speak of the loss or diminution, *in consequence of other nations being allowed to trade to the colonies on more favorable terms than we could, while the discriminating duties remained.* So far from supposing that the act of 1825 presented to us this alternative (and it is the whole drift of your argument to prove that this was understood) they expressly state it as their hope that "the ports of Halifax, St. Johns, and New Brunswick, had been closed *by a misconstruction* of the act of 6 George IV. cap. 114," and as their belief that "*this act was meant* ONLY *to oblige the vessels of this country and of others imposing like restrictions on British vessels,* TO RETURN DIRECT TO THEIR OWN PORTS." I beg your close attention this point; and if you will not give it, I beg the close attention of my countrymen and all impartial men to it.

You adduce this Baltimore petition, to prove that "the whole purport and bearing of the act of 1825 was full before the eyes of the American Legislature."

I say nothing of the incongruousness of the implied suggestion, that a petition from some fifty mercantile houses, though of the highest respectability, was to have been received by the American Government, as an authentic exposition of a British law. But I maintain that the fact of itself, for which the Baltimore petition is cited by you, is diametrically otherwise than as you state it.

The purport and bearing of the act of 1825 was, *as we now understand,* 1st. That nations not having colonies should, on condition of placing the trade of Great Britain on the most favorable footing, be allowed to trade to the British colonies, without discriminating duties, and from those colonies to all the rest of the world, (the United Kingdom excepted,) and, 2nd. That nations, not complying with this condition, *should be wholly shut out from the British West India Colonies.*

This second part "of the whole purport and bearing" is particularly to be noticed, because the understanding of that point, on the part of the American Government, is disputed by you, against Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Clay. Now I assert that the Baltimore petitioners, instead of understanding the act of 1825 in *this*, its whole purport and bearing, understood it 1st. As opening the trade, in the manner prescribed, to the vessels of nations which should put British commerce on the most favoured footing, and, 2nd. As subjecting other nations (and us among them) to countervailing discriminating duties, and to restricting them to the direct voyage; for this they declare in terms *they believe* to be the *only* restriction of the act on the commerce of nations not complying with its provisions.

I appeal to any fair man, who will read the petition, whether I have not fairly stated its contents.

I know, sir, that an individual member of the Senate expressed the opinion, that the act of 1825 would shut the colonial ports wholly against us. But I am speaking of the document, to which you choose to appeal, the Baltimore petition, and I maintain that the petitioners did not so construe the act of 1825.

Thus then the superstructure fails, on which you have so confidently built. Thus you lose the great argument, whereby you proved, that "the whole purport and meaning of this act" of 1825 was full before the eyes of the American Legislature.

The argument was beneath you, sir, had your statement of facts been sound. It is such an argument, as it would be, for Mr. Clay, to quote a memorial sent up by the University of Oxford against Catholic emancipation, to prove some particular light, in which the British Government viewed that subject, and to prove this, against the asserveration of that Government.—Should he in addition to the indiscretion of such a course of argument, have totally mistaken the purport of the memorial, and described it as averring what it did not aver, his case would have been yours.

But this is not all. The matter, which, in the result, has proved of the greatest importance is this, that whereas, *as now appears*, the act of 1825, was *intended* to take this whole subject out of the province of an actually existing negotiation, no suspicion of any such intention is evinced on the part of the Baltimore petitioners, as assuredly none existed on the part of the American Executive. This is a point, however, which deserves, and shall receive, a thorough exposition, as far as it is in my power to expound it.—But that must be a separate topic.

Now, Sir, in all this reasoning, I have tacitly admitted, in your favour, what is not only due to your side of the argument, but is incontestible on mine, viz: that the condition of admitting British vessels, *on the footing of the most favoured nation,* was a definite and intelligible condition, which the United States *could* have complied with, in any consistent explanation of the terms. Mr. Gallatin, in a train of argument, in which (following the course of reasoning of Mr. Clay's instructions) he shows that you could not have expected from us to admit you to *all* the privileges which we interchange with certain nations, has put this point in a light which admits no gainsaying. You accordingly do not notice it—and evade its bearing on the question, whether the act of 1825 was or could have been understood in this country.

The truth is, and this is somewhat curious, that under the description of "the privileges of the most favored nation," you in reality intended not only less than those terms would give you, but less than the Baltimore petitioners requested. They asked the repeal of the discriminating duties and the admission into our ports of British vessels bound to the Colonies, *from whatever port arriving.* You now *appear* to have demanded only the removal of those duties, and the permission of the circuitous voyage from England, thro' our ports, to the Colonies.—If these, which you state *as the conditions* by which America might obtain the trade granted by the act of 1825, are all the conditions required, then, Sir, was that act not only not understood by the American Government, but it was not understood by your own Government.

I have thus shown that you have wholly mistaken the character of the Baltimore petition. I will next prove that you have equally misapprehended the proceedings in the Senate upon it.

Meantime, I pray you believe me, &c.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The Rev. Maj. Weems.—Two indictments have been found against this young *gentleman*, by a grand jury at Boston. He is a thief of no common skill; an admirable impostor. He lived at Andover, Ms. two or three years ago: he slipped into the room of a theological student while the owner was absent, carried of a manuscript sermon, took a copy, and returned the original; visited the next town, introduced himself to the clergyman as the Rev. Mr. Weems from Andover, and was invited to preach; he consented—his sermon was an excellent one, and the people were delighted. The Minister, being at Andover shortly after, made inquiry for the Rev. Mr. W.—but no such preacher was to be found: a man named Weems lived there; but no body seemed ed to know much concerning his character as a theologian. He has more latterly figured in Salem, Boston, &c. sometimes preaching, and then anon following his other business of stealing garments for himself, and fancy goods as presents for *the ladies.* This latter foible, by the way, led to his detection. He honored New York also with a visit, and while there, styled himself *Major.* But his greatness has fled; and the constables, forgetting the respect due to his titles, most unceremoniously locked up the Major, the Minister, and the Thief in one jail together.

Providence paper.

Anecdote founded on fact.—In a small village of the state of Georgia, a quarrel recently occurred between two Frenchmen; one a meagre little physician, that looked as if he lived on his own drugs—the other, a sturdy grocer, who, as a cannibal, could have taken the little M. D. at a meal. In the progress of the dispute, the doctor, wrought up to the sticking point, and as warm as a *cataplasm*, exclaimed vehemently, "*I be dam if I no kill you*"—to which the grocer replied, with a non-chalance of the most ludicrous contrast, "*No Doctaire*, I be dam if you do, *for I shall not employ you.*"

The worthiest people are most injured by slanderers; as we usually find that to be the best fruit which the birds have been pecking at. To be slandered ranks us with men of the greatest merit, who could never escape the calumnies of the envious.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

As great stress appears at this moment to be laid upon certain "Jackson Meetings," held in the State of Ohio, we publish the following extract of a letter, from a gentleman of this city, now on a tour of pleasure through the Western States, as calculated to throw some light upon the subject. It is dated at Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania, June 1st.

"Ohio is decidedly in favor of ADAMS. I travelled 300 miles in it, taking it leisurely, on horseback; which afforded me a favorable opportunity to ascertain the sentiments of the people. At Cincinnati, there is a Col. MAC, who keeps a large Hotel—he is a violent Jacksonite, and wishes to make travellers believe the city is so. He has a register in his bar, where passengers record their names, and opposite to mine, they put "Jackson;" which gave me the trouble to *erase* & *substitute*. They had a Jackson meeting in St. Clairsville, in Bellmont county, which you may have seen puffed off in the papers:—well, I came through there a day or two after, and the truth is, they could muster but 17 Jacksonites, in their "*numerous and respectable meeting.*" In Steubenville, they had another, (an account of which you will also probably see,) and there too, they found it all up-hill work. In the whole county, they could assemble but 35.

"I entered Pennslyvania at its South-West, and shall go out at its North-East corner, (350 miles)—Washington, Alleghany and Bedford counties, are warm for Mr. Adams; and Westmoreland and Somerset for Jackson—these are the counties through which I have travelled; in the course of which, I visited the towns of *Claysville, Jacksonville, Adamsburg*, and *Randolph*—the first named is quite a large town. *Washington*, in Washington county, is as large as Wheeling, and there are several extensive manufactories in it. Mr. Clay is expected through this State, and they are preparing to give him a grand dinner at Pittsburg."

The Opposition which is boasted of being "organized" against this Administration, so far as it disregards measures altogether, places its hostility on the assumption of the existence of a bargain or intrigue connected with the late Presidential Election. Of any such bargain we have expressed utter disbelief, from the first moment that it was charged against the President and the Secretary of State. We thought, at the time, that Mr. Clay's vote was such as he could not help giving without a forfeiture of all character for political consistency, not to speak of any personal feeling which may or may not have entered into the matter. The pretence of the existence of such a bargain, however, has been gravely set up, and upon that ground the Combination, which has also been boasted of, denominate the present Administration "the Coalition."

If there was any improper understanding between these two high public officers, the evidence of it was the appointment of Mr. Clay to the office of Secretary of State. The barrier which the Constitution has erected against such coalitions is to be found in the power of the Senate of the United States to control Executive appointments. The appointment of Mr. Clay was the consummation of the fraud, bargain, or intrigue (had it existed) which is now alleged as a reason for opposition to the present Administration, right or wrong. If there was evident wrong in the appointment, there was certainly collusion on the part of those who gave it validity by confirming it. The Delaware Journal furnishes, just now quite *a-propos*, a copy of the Yeas and Nays on that appointment; at which we confess we were surprised: for although we published them at the time, it was before any "concentration of sentiment" took place here, and of course before we thought of the alleged "coalition" being made the ground of opposition, much less of certain of our friends enlisting under that standard. We copy the Yeas, in the Senate, upon the question of confirming the nomination, and submit them to the candid reader.

The following Senators voted for Mr. CLAY as Secretary of State: Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Bouligny, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, Gaillard, Harrison, Hendricks, Holmes, of Maine, Johnston, of Louisiana, Kane, King, of Alabama, Knight, Floyd, of Md. Floyd of Mass. Mills, Rowan, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, Van Buren, and Van Dyke.

[Mr. Noble, of Indiana, came into the Senate after the vote was taken, and wished to record his vote in favor of Mr. Clay —but it was not in order.]

Nat. Intelligencer.

The venerable James H. M'Culloch, Collector of the Port of Baltimore, who shouldered his musket, and was severely wounded in the Battle of North Point, was present at a late Administration Meeting, in the Eleventh Ward of that city. He was invited to take the Chair, but declined, for reasons highly creditable to his delicacy. There can be no fear for the Administration of the country, when such men step forward in its defence. *Chas. Courier.*

Intelligence.

FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 15.

The packet ship Birmingham, Capt. Cobb, arrived last evening, bringing the editors of the Commercial Advertiser London papers to the 8th, and Liverpool papers to the 9th of May, all inclusive.

The King held a Court on the 30th of April, at which the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Anglesea, Lords Dudley and Ward, Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Sir Anthony Hart, and the Hon. William Lamb, were sworn in Privy Councillors. The following were sworn into office: The Lord Chancellor, (Lyndhurst) the Right Hon. Sturges Bourne, Lords Dudley and Ward, the Marquis of Anglesea, who was also sworn in Lord Lieutenant of the Tower.

There is but little news from the Continent; and the London papers, in addition to the Parliamentary reports, are chiefly filled with political speculations, many of which are as crude as Editorial speculations often are in other places.—The Morning Herald, of Monday the 7th says, that, "in the political circles, on Saturday, there were various surmises as to the cause of Mr. Canning's absence from the House of Commons, on the preceding evening; and there was confident talk about an expose being about to appear of the conversations, &c. addressed to a distinguished personage, which accelerated the late decided change. It is avowed that the conflicts between the Premier and the Ex-Ministers have, as yet, hardly begun! This is hopeful intelligence—if there be any truth in it." We have no doubt that Mr. Canning will be compelled to meet a succession of bitter attacks; but no man is better able, not only to repel them, but to turn the weapon back on the foe.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, on a motion for a financial committee, Mr. Canning stated, that he intended to bring forward the state of the revenue early the next session. But for the recent and extraordinary events, the subject would have been immediately brought up. He hoped the Government would not be considered as abandoning a duty by avoiding this session as much as possible, the agitation of all questions that might disturb the public mind. On Friday he should bring forward the present state of the finances, and there would be an opportunity for those who wished to display their loyalty, and anxiety for the country, (as they did on Friday, by stopping all supplies,) to step forward.

The Globe says, "there appears great haste in sending off the military to Canada. The Romney, 50 gun ship, is ordered off with the transports; three of the latter were ordered off from Portsmouth to Ireland in an hour's notice to take in troops at the Irish ports." [Among the passengers in the Birmingham, is the Hon. Col. J. Ramsay, with despatches from the British Government for the Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Canada, with which he immediately proceeded to Quebec.]

Major Laing, the intrepid traveller, with his companions, have been killed in the interior of Africa. They had reached Timbuctoo, where they were received in a friendly manner, and on their way from that city with an escort, were attacked by an unfriendly tribe, and the whole party strangled. It is said there is no hope of recovering Major Laing's papers. [Later accounts contradict this.]

Accounts from Portugal state that every thing was going on well. The principal persons among the Spanish Constitutional emigrants had been ordered to quit Portugal, and several of them have returned, or are about to return, to England. This measure has been adopted in consequence of the Spanish Government having complied with all the demands of the Court of Lisbon.

The French Government has formally recognized the independence of Mexico, and Col. Murphy, who had for some time resided at Paris as an agent of the Republic, had been officially acknowledged as Charge de Affaires. Letters of credence had in like manner been transmitted from Paris to M. Martin, now at Mexico, to represent the French Government there.

House of Commons.—On the meeting of the House of Commons, on the first of May, after some immaterial business, Mr. *Peel* rose amid loud cheers, and delivered his vindicatory speech. It was mild and frank. He put his secession from the ministry expressly on the ground of his differing with Mr. Canning, whom he continued to call his Rt. Hon. friend, as to the Catholic question; of him he spoke, he said, as he could wish to be spoken of. "He gave his Rt. Hon. friend full credit for sincerity; in doing so, when he reflected upon his professions and long continued exertions, he could not but conclude he would feel it his duty to promote, with all his influence, the ultimate success of that measure (Catholic emancipation) for the advancement of which he had so long and so strenuously labored. He (Mr. Peel) had therefore felt it right to retire from the station he had filled."

Sir F. Burdett succeeded Mr. Peel, whose "satisfactory" explanation of his course had, he said, been so well received by the House, chiefly to say, that he would be induced, by the very considerations which had impelled Mr. Peel to resign, to give his hearty support to the administration. Mr. *George Dawson*, late an under Secretary of State, followed; and in a hot and hasty speech, charged an unnatural "coalition"—the word is European as well as American—on those who now supported the Government: and was alluding to what was understood to be the King's view of his coronation oath, in reference to Catholic claims, when he was called to order, and reminded by the Speaker that allusion to the Throne, for the purpose of influencing the debate, was disorderly. Mr. Dawson continued to speak with warmth and indiscretion some time longer; and when he sat down, Mr. *Brougham* rose, and said, in regard to his supporting Mr. Canning's views, it would not be from interested motives; for "I have never dreamed of taking office under the present arrangement. I am much more certain and inevitably out of office—and out of office am more likely to remain—than the honorable gentleman himself who last spoke. But, because I support this Government, though I go no further, I am to be charged with an unnatural coalition." Mr. Brougham, in the course of his remarks, paid a very high compliment to Mr. Peel.

Mr. *Canning* closed the debate in a triumphant speech, in which he vindicated his cause with manliness, sincerity, and decision. He reciprocated warmly the expressions of Mr. Peel, and he declared that when the occasion came for forming a new Ministry, he, (Mr. C.) advised the King to form it on *anti-catholic grounds*, tendering, at the same time, his own resignation; the King refused the advice, and directed him to form an Administration on the same footing of neutrality, as to this question, as Lord Liverpool's. That he attempted so to do, but was measurably prevented by the withdrawal of the Protestant portion of the Cabinet, six of whose resignations he received in the very bed room of the King—among them, that of Lord Eldon: that, in this embarrassment, he again expressed to the King his desire that a Cabinet might be formed without him, (Mr. C.) if his being there was an obstacle; that the King's commands to him to go on with the business were decisive, and that he had done so. He could not disguise, he said, that the Catholic question had derived a "vast accession of force," by these events, but still that could not induce him (Mr. C.) "to force it upon the House, when so large a portion of the community appear opposed to it."

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Grosvenor, Holland and King, sat on the Ministerial benches. Lord Eldon and the seceding Lords on the neutral benches.

The London Court Circular of April 17, announces that, in addition to the other resignations of His Majesty's Cabinet and Household, the *Cook*, and *Master Baker*, and the *Chambermaid* and *Laundress*, had resigned. The Morning Chronicle adds—"we trust no difficulty will arise in filling up these offices."

The Diplomatic Circles at Brussels have been much agitated by the discovery of some suspicious gambling transactions in the "good society" of that city. At the subscription club a Count ——— (one of the Foreign Ambassadors) after losing for a whole season, began all at once to win with uninterrupted good luck. Doubts of his honesty were entertained, and at length he was publicly charged with *cheating*. Attempts were made to search his pockets.—This however was prevented on the ground of his official station. He was requested not to come again to the club. He persisted in doing so, and stated that he had written to his Government for letters of recall, in order that as a private person he might do himself that justice which as an Ambassador he could not obtain. The Corps Diplomatique had *cut* their colleague, and the king was greatly vexed by the occurrence.

A short time ago, in this neighbourhood, a young girl, about seven years of age, whose imagination had been filled with those frightful nursery tales that are conjured up by ignorant servants and others, to frighten children into their obedience, was thrust into a dark closet for some tale she had carried to her parents. The poor thing continued to scream with the most violent apprehensions, and when the door was opened to take her from her abode of terror, she was lying on the ground in strong convulsions. The conflict was too powerful for her tender reason, and she now exists, one of the most miserable objects of human sympathy. Her parents and friends see their hopes blasted—their interesting little favourite is now an idiot!

Glasgow Chronicle.

In the case of 1,000 male patients that enter the hospital of Bicetre, at Paris, the insanity is ascribed to the following causes:—drunkenness, 109; born idiots, 73; excessive labor, 23; old age, 69; accident, 33; consequences of disease, 101; epilepsy, 78; ill usage, 12; malconformation of the skull, 4; poisonous effluvia, 17; unnatural practices, 29; religious enthusiasm, 31; ambition, 76; love, 43; misfortune, 69; political events, 44; chagrins, 55; pretended insanity, 6; unknown causes, 118—total, 1,000. Among 1,000 female patients at the Salpetriere, the insanity is attributed in 142 cases to palsy, in 82 to age, in 43 to hysteria, in 29 to drunkenness, and what is remarkable, only in seven cases to disappointment in love. It would thus appear, that in France, love turns the heads of six men for one woman.

Steam Navigation.—We learn, from England, that our countryman, PERKINS, has succeeded in completing his improved Engine, on his original principle, and is ready to contract for it on the following terms: his Engine will be but one-fourth the weight, will occupy but one-fourth the space, be worked with half the fuel, and cost one-third less than the first quality London made high pressure Engines. He asks for his remuneration an annual charge of one-third of the saving of the fuel that his plan will effect. This Engine has been subjected to the scrutiny of the most scientific men, his patent is completed and his triumph complete. He is under contract with the French Government to supply Steam Artillery. His experiments for this purpose were attended by a committee of French Engineers, the Duke of Angouleme, and the Prince Polignac. His pieces of Ordinance will throw sixty balls of four pounds each in a minute, with the correctness of a rifle musket, and a pound of coal will produce the effect of four pounds of gunpowder. His musket will throw from 100 to 1000 balls in a minute for any length of time. The British Government have not yet made any contract with him. He purposes to apply to this country for a patent, but it is supposed the terms of the patent law will prevent him.

Mr. Perkins has ascertained that the safety valve in either a high or low pressure Engine, is of no use, if the water be permitted to fall below the line where the boiler becomes red hot, but he has provided a remedy against accidents from this source.

It is confidently expected that improved *steam vessels* will ere long entirely supplant *men of war!* *Raleigh Register.*

Cotton.—It is stated that the consumption of raw cotton in France and Switzerland in 1825, was 230,000 bales; in 1826, 280,000 bales. The present consumption in the United States is supposed to be from 175 to 200,000 bales; and if our Domestic Manufactures continue to increase, as they have done for a few years past, our consumption at home will soon exceed France and Switzerland united. This would serve to keep up the price of cotton. *Ral. Register.*

Piracy and Murder.—The brig Crawford, Capt. Brightman, of Troy, Mass. bound from Matanzas for New York, arrived in Hampton Roads, on Tuesday night last. The captain, three of the crew, and four passengers, had been murdered by four Spaniards (also passengers in the vessel) on the passage. The mate, Mr. Dobson, and a French gentleman passenger, only escaped.

The assassins were provided with false papers regularly prepared, which they substituted for those of the Crawford, with the intention of proceeding on a voyage. The mate was saved on condition of his navigating the vessel, and under pretence of having lost the way, he run the brig into Hampton Roads, for information.

Finding himself detected, the leader of the pirates cut his throat; it was supposed from the papers his name was *Alexander Tardy*. His three comrades managed to procure a boat, landed in the neighborhood of Mill-Creek, and escaped into the country, where a number of persons promptly turned out in pursuit of them.

The following are among the persons murdered:—Wm. Brightman (capt.), Asa Bicknell, Joseph Doliver Potter, and Nathan ——, seaman; Mr. Norman Robison, of Connecticut; and an Irishman, name unknown.

A negro was recently found on board the schooner La Bruce, Capt. Kimberly, lying at Georgetown, S. C. and bound to New York. He had secreted himself between bales of cotton, where he had remained four days; being however tired of his uneasy position, and hearing that the vessel would not sail until the next day, he very prudently cried out, and was cut from the bulkhead.

The New-York *canawlers* had "a row, a rumpus and a riot" at Waterloo, one day last week, in which a constable was brought down by a shillalah, and a number of *scienced gentlemen* were engaged in a "Tom and Jerry set to," till finally a large number of citizens were rallied by the officers of justice, who succeeded in quelling the rioters, and deposited for safe keeping in the strong box, the pugilistic gentlemen and *canawlers*.

N. Y. Paper.

Lightning.—The House of Mr. Tilton, in Newburyport (Mass.) was struck by lightning during a tremendous thunder shower on Saturday afternoon—the electric fluid descended the chimney, tearing away many bricks, and entering a room where the family were sitting, struck in succession two children and an elderly lady: one of the children was instantly killed, another burnt in the face, and the lady's clothes were much burnt.

We have seen at the Exchange three rifles, made by a Mr. Albright, of Pennsylvania, which for beauty of workmanship, not only do credit to the maker, but are calculated to exalt the reputation of our country in this department of manufactures. One of them valued at $200, is certainly the most beautiful thing of the kind we have ever beheld, and is inlaid with mother of pearl, and metallic ornaments in exquisite style. Another has two barrels, and is so constructed, that by drawing back the guard, the breach will revolve so as to enable one to fire them in succession, with only an interval of a second or two. The third is much plainer in its finish, but is nevertheless a beautiful specimen of fire arms. The maker is a young man of modest and retired deportment, and we sincerly hope these, his early efforts, may meet such encouragement as will induce him to apply himself, sedulously, to a branch of business, in which he cannot fail to attain pre-eminence.

[*Baltimore Chronicle.*

NEW-YORK, JUNE 15.

Active Benevolence.—The citizens of Providence, R. I. sent an agent to this city last week, who purchased a quantity of Doctor Chambers's medicine, for the use of such unfortunate victims of intemperance as are unable to procure it themselves. The agent related to us several affecting instances of its restorative powers. A man who had long been a confirmed drunkard, by using the medicine four days, was thoroughly reclaimed, and is perfectly temperate and very industrious and respectable. Another, an ingenious mechanic, who, in consequence of his intemperate habits, had forfeited the confidence of the public, has been restored to his family and to society, and is now profitably employed, with several men under his direction. Many other instances the agent mentioned of its salutary effects. The citizens of Providence have set an example which is worthy of universal imitation. And it gives us pleasure to state, that the Capt. of the steam boat Washington offered a free passage to their agent, as soon as he understood the benevolent object of his mission.

Christian Advocate and Journal.

NORTH ADAMS, (MS.) JUNE 13.

Female Industry.—Our matronly correspondent, from the Mountain, is doubtless a praiseworthy example of industry. But being, as we are, an incompetent judge of the subject on which she writes, and not having at hand any data by which we may compare her account with the household achievements of other ladies, we are somewhat at a loss to know what compliment we ought to pay her. Having, however, no fears that examples of domestic industry will injure the more youthful part of her sex, we have no sort of demur against publishing her statement. It is from Mrs. Freelove Drury, of Florida, and goes on to state, that,

"In the year 1823, she "hatcheled, carded and spun of tow and linen yarn, 89 runs* and 10 knots; picked the wool, and spun of woollen yarn, 56 runs and 10 knots; doubled and twisted 10 runs of yarn; spooled and quilled 237 runs; whitened 56 yards of cloth; knit 5 pair of socks, 3 1-2 pair of stockings, and 4 pair of mittens; made 13 shirts, 4 coats, 10 pair of pantaloons, 2 slips, 2 spencers, 5 vests, 6 towels, 6 table-cloths, 4 pair of pillow-cases, 3 sheets, and 4 meal-bags."

* A "run," as we are informed, is 20 "knots," each knot being composed of 40 threads; and each thread of sufficient length to reach once round a reel, such as was formerly considered a necessary article in the furniture of all good housewives, and is still to be seen in most of the farm-houses in New England.

STOCKBRIDGE, (MASS.) JUNE 14.

New and important Improvement.—Among the useful improvements in the mechanic arts, the one we are about to mention, invented by our respected townsman, Mr. Richard P. Morgan, stands preeminent. We are well aware, that the public now receive new inventions, with extreme caution and jealousy; but as respects this, we see nothing in the way to its complete fulfilment of the anticipations of the inventor. It has been fairly tested by actual experiment, and we think the public will be highly gratified with the result.

The invention is an improved *Railway Carriage*, which so reduces friction, that *one* horse may draw with perfect ease, *upon a level road*, FIFTY TONS. Mr. M. has proved this fact both upon a small model, and upon a wagon, capable of carrying the usual weight of a common wagon, and if any advantage was had it was in favor of the latter. We believe, in all the experiments made by Mr. Tredgold, with the pulley and weight, he never succeeded in moving more than 150 lbs. with one pound. One pound, attached to this carriage and suspended over a pulley, moved quickly *seven hundred pounds.*

It is not our object now to give a particular detail of this obviously valuable

improvement, as it will be exhibited in Boston the present week, where, no doubt, a full account of it will be given—but will merely add, that friction is obviated at the axles, by means of four additional wheels, which operate as rollers on the ground axle—the friction wheels move once round, only, in going a quarter of a mile.

We have seen this invention in operation, and fully believe that it will place *Rail Roads* on a ground where *Canals* can no longer come in competition with them—as Rail Roads may be made with a succession of levels as well as Canals.

We conceive this to be one of the most important improvements ever invented, and, we think it is not too much to say, will eventually supply the place of Steam, *on level roads*, in all countries; as the expense of this Railway Carriage is, comparatively, very small.—*Star.*

Newly invented Life-Preserver.—At 11 o'clock this morning we stept on board the steam-boat McDonough, Capt. Beebee, to see a man thrown over-board furnished with a Life-Preserver, lately constructed by Dr. John L. Comstock, an experienced Chemist, of Hartford. The experiment was completely successful. This man remained in the water half an hour, and lay still upon the surface, or swam, or floated, at his pleasure. The apparatus is very simple, consisting merely of a canvass bag, about five feet long, and when filled, of as many inches diameter. In the centre of this a brass cock is inserted, with a screw stopper, and all a person would have to do in case of a disaster at sea either on board of a ship or steam boat would be to lash the bag around his waist, apply his mouth to the cock, and blow it full of air. By this means he can keep himself above water as long as he can survive without being chilled to death; and passengers in a steam boat thus provided, could in case of fire at sea, or other accident, throw themselves over-board, and be towed by the small boat in shools, to land—or if upon a lee shore they would be drifted to land. The canvass of which the bag is made, is double, and rendered perfectly water and air tight, by means of a solution of India Rubber, spread like a glue between the cloth, and which adheres with immovable tenacity.—The same process applied to ladies' prunella shoes will render them water tight till worn through, while the cloth is as soft, flexible and pliable as ever. We saw a pair of pantaloons, made of cloth prepared in this way, which, after being in the water a long time, were as dry inside as ever. *N. N. Com. Adv.*

The accounts, says the National Journal, published in the Telegraph of the expressions of opinion at various militia musters in the West, with respect to the next President, are pronounced by the Franklin Commentator to be "a vile deception;" the meetings being exclusively Jacksonian, and consequently, the friends of Mr. Adams being absent. There was a meeting held at Perryville, "where (says the Danville Olive Branch) three or four hundred of our most respectable citizens had assembled; not, however, for the purpose of pledging themselves to vote for Gen. Jackson as next President—but for the laudable purpose of mustering." At this meeting a set of Jackson resolutions was got up, and "muttered" in such a low tone, that many could not tell what they were. The Editor then goes on to say,

"However, after the *Secretary* had finished the *pantomime*, the friends of Jackson were requested to pass along a straight line, where they were to be numbered by the *Count Master Generals*; and out of between three and four hundred citizens of the county, about *thirty* were found to pledge themselves thus publicly to vote for the General, and disapprove the present Administration.

"An opportunity was now given the friends of the Administration to vote; but, as might be expected, with a loud voice it was proclaimed that all who had stood still, refusing to swear allegiance to the csuse of Jackson, were friends of the Administration: to which we heard not a dissenting voice from the silent multitude. This is what our *fiery partisans* and *resolution-makers* term 'a meeting friendly to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency."

The Easton Gazette, remarking upon the charges contained in the Address of the Jackson Convention of Maryland, against Mr. Adams, says:

"We have neither room nor time to go into an examination of these points—we can only state them to be somewhat as follows, viz. That a Constitutional election of a President is an outrage upon the People—that instructions are despotically supreme—that the present President of the United States must be held accountable for what they are pleased to call a bad and defective part of the Constitution—and he should be turned out because he has not had that part of the Constitution altered which has existed under every President since the commencement of our Government."

At a public dinner given lately in Kentucky, to Mr. Clarke, who, it will be remembered, in the controversy between Mr. Metcalf and Mr. M'Duffie, was the friend of Mr. Metcalfe, we find the following significant toast among the regular ones:

13. George M'Duffie,—*Rifled* of his courage.—Give him a *rest!*

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1827.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

We are authorised to announce Dr. SAMUEL HENDERSON as a candidate to repaesent this District in the next Congress.

The anniversary of Saint John the Baptist was celebrated in this place by Phalanx Lodge No. 31, on Monday, the 25th ult. The members and visiting brethren assembled at the Lodge Room at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and at half past 11, proceeded, in procession, to the Presbyterian Meeting-House, where an excellent discourse was delivered by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, preceded by a fervent and appropriate prayer by the Rev. T. Cottrell. After the exercises at the church were concluded, the brethren returned in procession to the Lodge, and thence repaired to the house of brother R. I. Dinkins and partook of the refreshments provided for them. They then separated, with the pleasing reflection, that not a single incident had occurred during the day to leave even a momentary cause for regret.

The number of bales of cotton sent from Fayetteville the past season, is 19,810; and several thousand bales are yet in the warehouses in that place. This shows an increase of several thousand bales over any previous year. We are glad to see this evidence of the increasing trade of Fayetteville; and we trust the period is not remote when it will take that rank among the commercial towns of the country, which its local advantages entitle it to, and receive the principal portion of that trade which has hitherto gone into other states to add to their wealth and swell the amount of their exports.

A gentleman in Georgia writes to his friend in New-York, under date of June 6, that a dangerous and extensive insurrection of the blacks was detected at Macon a few days previous. The ringleader and instigator was supposed to be a French emigrant from Mississippi, whose slaves were engaged in the plot. Only one of the rebels had been apprehended; the rest, to the number of three hundred, with the Frenchman, had made their escape.

Foresight.—The editor of the Milton Gazette, after giving notice in his last paper that a public dinner will be furnished, on the approaching anniversary of our independence, at the Cool Spring near that place, adds, by way of a nota bene, as follows:—"We have been requested to state, that the services of Jacob Thomas and wagon have been engaged to carry home all who may become intoxicated on the occasion. We hope their services will not be called for."

A late U. S. Telegraph has attempted, by *insinuation*, to assail the reputation of Mrs. Adams. Assassin-like, he stabs in the dark. This attempt is worthy of the Telegraph, and of its *honorable* proprietors,—for the public station they occupy give them the privilege of attaching *honorable* to their names,—who have employed *Duff Green* to deluge the land with the vilest calumnies that ever disgraced the press of this country. A cause which employs *such* agents, and descends to *such* means, *may* be the cause of the *people*; but Heaven help the country, if it is.

The following article is from the Fayetteville Observer, the paper in which the letter from a Virginian on a visit to Gen. Jackson, first appeared. It shows what the temperate portion of Gen. Jackson's friends think to be his duty; while the "leaders" strongly object to the demand on him for his proofs. It is not to be expected, they say, that Gen. *Jackson* will *condescend* to enter into a newspaper controversy; but it is expected that Mr. *Clay* will, and even with an anonymous writer. This may be a good reason to some; but it will not be with the thinking and unprejudiced. Gen. Jackson can condescend to make a gross charge against a distinguished individual; but when this charge is met with a flat denial, and the proofs called for, he cannot condescend to give them—he "has retired to his farm, and does not interfere with this election." Truly, his Kentucky letter, and this public charge against Mr. Clay, are most strange evidences of it. He either has the proofs, or he has not; if he has, it is a duty he owes no less to himself than to the public, to produce them; if he has not, he is bound by every motive which can influence an honorable mind, to do justice to Mr. Clay, and make the retraction as public as the accusation.

But it would seem, from the language of the *Telegraph*, that if the House of Representatives will appoint a committee to investigate the charge, the proofs will be forthcoming. It will be recollected by all, that such a committee *was* appointed, but the accusers backed out, and plead their *privilege*. But the "committee must be an *impartial* one, at least an *honorable* one, and selected by the *House* itself." From this no other inference can be drawn, than that *Duff Green*, and those who control him, do not consider that committee an "impartial," and especially an "*honorable*" one. Hear this, Gen. *Saunders*, Louis M'Lane, John Forsyth and P. P. Barbour, all good "combination" men and true! Really, your oracle speaks very disrespectfully of you, to say the least. The following are the names of the gentlemen composing that committee, which was neither "*impartial*" nor "*honorable*," viz:—*P. P. Barbour*, Webster, *McLane*, Taylor, *Forsyth*, SAUNDERS, Rankin; and they were selected by the *House itself*, for they were appointed by ballot! To attempt to back out, therefore, by prating about a committee, will not answer—it is too late to think of deceiving the public in this way.

But we have lost sight of the article from the Observer; and without any farther remark, we introduce it to our readers.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

GENERAL JACKSON AND MR. CLAY.

We certainly expected, that, ere this, every circumstance touching the asserted proposal of the friends of Mr. Clay to those of Gen. Jackson, on the eve of the last Presidential election, would have been brought to light. It was with a view of bringing out all the *facts* of the case, that we published the letter from the Virginian in Tennessee, about which so much has been said. The wishes of the two great parties in this country have led them, the one to credit that letter, and the other to question its truth. We have been called upon to reveal the name of the author, which, as it is an immaterial circumstance, it could not be expected that we would do. But the author has avowed himself to others, as we did not doubt he would readily do, and reiterates the assertion that Gen. Jackson did make the declaration attributed to him. In our humble opinion it now rests upon Gen. Jackson to deny this, or to substantiate his charge against Mr. Clay, or to make the *amende honorable*, if he has been in error. An honorable, highminded man, as we believe Gen. Jackson to be, should not hesitate to do one or other of these; we shall therefore expect soon to hear further on the subject. The U. States Telegraph, however says, that "it is not to be expected that Gen. Jackson, who has retired to his farm, and does not interfere with this election, would condescend to enter into a newspaper controversy; nor is it to be expected that individuals, whose testimony is necessary to make out this case, will voluntarily come forward and detail conversations, many of which were under injunctions of secresy. If Mr. Clay's friends are desirous of a full development, let him or any other person implicated, come forward and appeal to the House at the next session. Let an impartial committee, not a packed jury, but an impartial one, or at least an *honorable* one, be selected by the *House* itself, and empowered to send for persons and papers, and a case will then be made out which will develope the character of the coalition."

We hope that Gen. Jackson will take no such counsel as the Telegraph gives. It is not what an honorable man should listen to. After making heavy charges against an individual, and being called upon for proof, shall he say he has retired to his farm, and will not interfere with the election, nor enter into a newspaper controversy? We shall be disappointed if Gen. Jackson does so.

From the Eastern Shore of Maryland.—We learn from this section of the state, that the premature agitation of the Presidential question *by the Jackson leaders*, while the people were so tranquil upon the subject, accompanied with the vindictive abuse so peculiar to the Opposition, has had the happy effect there that it has on the Western Shore—it has aroused the friends of the Administration, and they are coming out in a manner worthy of freemen, and the recoil has been great upon the assailants. Good men of all parties are uniting in support of the Government and turning their backs upon those who swear it shall be put down "right or wrong," though as "pure as the Angels at the right hand of God."

We learn by the Easton Gazette that there has been a large meeting of the friends of the Administration in Talbot county, and among other proceedings appointed General S. Dickison, T. R. Loockerman, Robt. H. Goldsborough, Danl. Martin, S. Groome, S. T. Kennard and Wm. Clark, Esqrs. to represent that District in the State Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 23d of July next. We shall publish the official proceedings to-morrow.

We learn further that an Administration meeting has been held in Caroline county, the venerable Col. Orrell, in the Chair—Gen. Wm. Potter, John Boon, George Reed, Richard Chambers and Thomas Goldsborough, Esqrs. were delegated to attend the Baltimore Convention.

There was a large assemblage of the friends of the Administration at Hagerstown, in Washington county, last Saturday. The official proceedings have not yet come to hand. These demonstrations of public opinion in the counties and the fine spirit displayed at the Ward meetings in this city, have perfectly astounded the Opposition.

Our accounts from all parts of the State are of the most direct, positive and cheering character.—Maryland will give a generous and firm support to the present enlightened Administration of our Country. *Balt. Patriot.*

Illinois.—The Illinois Reporter says, "that every coming day brings with it its convictions that there is no hope for the General in this State; and though he may obtain a large vote in the southern part of it, it can do him no possible good, as the entire vote of that part will be small, *quite* small, in comparison with that of the northern, which will be generally for the present Administration."

The Sangamo Spectator of the 23d May, confirms the above to the fullest extent, and says—"we very much doubt whether a general meeting in any county, Greene, perhaps, excepted, could be convened to nominate the General."

From the Albany Argus.

The Confessions of a Murderer.—On Thursday evening, Strang made to the gaoler, Mr. Becker, a full confession of the murder of Mr. Whipple. Yesterday he repeated the confession to the grand jury, giving the horrid recital with much minuteness, and accompanied by such circumstances, as leave no doubt of *his* participation in the crime. A bill had been previously found against him by the grand jury.

It appears that a rifle was used in the perpetration of the crime, and that he had made experiments as to the effect of a shot through glass. The experiments he stated were made in a ravine, within about twenty rods of the house, and he described the place where the glass and rifle were secreted. There they were found: and the rifle was recognized as the one purchased by Strang.

In his disclosures, Strang implicated Mrs. Whipple. He charged her with having instigated the murder, and as having acted with him in all its stages, by furnishing the means of purchasing the rifle, the glass for the trial of the effect of the ball, &c. &c. Previously, however, the grand jury had found a bill against Mrs. W. and she was arrested on a bench warrant, and is now in custody. She has undergone frequent examinations before the grand jury and the officers of the police, and altogether denies the criminations of Strang.

A letter to the Baltimore Chronicle, dated Havana, May 27, says—"Seven sail are now off. They are supposed to be the Colombian squadron, consisting of two frigates, one corvette, two brigs, and one three-masted schooner." They have been seen by the Argo, and Elizabeth, the latter only arrived this day.—Laborde, with five heavy frigates, is only waiting a wind to get out. We shall have, no doubt, an engagement before many days."

SALEM, MS. JUNE 15.

Sea Serpent Caught.—The whale noticed in our last, as having passed the Portsmouth bridge over the Piscataqua river, has been taken. He was harpooned on Tuesday evening, and continued towing the two boats attached to him till Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, when he was despatched in the view of thousands who had flocked to see him.

The Portsmouth Advertiser says "the length of the whale is about 50 feet, and his breadth about 16 feet, his head is shaped like that of the horse, and he differs from all others that have been seen by those acquainted with that species of fish. His motion was undulatory, and it is the opinion of Col. Decatur [who captured him] that this is the very *Sea Serpent* which has so long been a visiter on our coast." *Gazette.*

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday last, *Junius Augustus*, infant son of Mr. John Irwin, aged nine months.

Corporation Notice.

THE Commissioners of Charlotte request those who attend divine worship in the Brick Church in Charlotte, to apply to Mr. Green Kendrick and engage their pews for the present year.

In consequence of a debt that is due by the corporation for part of the expense of building the Church, the Commissioners are obliged to lease the pews to assist in discharging it. It is therefore hoped that every person who attends worship there, will take a pew or make some provision that they may have a regular place to sit in, and put a stop to the complaints now so often made, that the owners of pews cannot get into them. By order of the Board,

R. I. DINKINS, *Clerk.*

Charlotte, June 30, 1827.—3t39

Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North-Carolina that, by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John B. Cottrell and Dr. D. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, Agents for correcting impediments of speech.

The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.

N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system.

Charlotte, June 27, 1827.—3mt49

☞The editor of the *Pioneer*, Yorkville, and of the *Carolinian*, Salisbury, will publish the above three times, and forward their bills for payment.

Notice.

ON Monday, the 23d of July instant, I will expose to sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, several NEGROES, the property of Dr. Samuel Henderson, conveyed to me by him in trust, to satisfy various debts which he owes and for which Robert I. Dinkins and others are his securities. Sale to take place between the hours of ten and six. Terms, cash or bank accommodation.

LAWSON H. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Churchill Anderson, deceased, are requested to come forward and make payment, or they will find their notes lodged in an officer's hands for collection. Also, those to whom said intestate is indebted, are requested to present their accounts within the time specified by law, regularly proven, otherwise the statute of limitation will be plead as a barrier against them.

ROBERT WALKUP, } *Adm'rs.*
ALEXANDER H. INGRAM, }

Lancaster District, S. C.

Twelve Mile Creek, June 23, 1827.—4t40

Notice.

WILL be offered for sale, on Friday, the 27th of July next, at the late dwelling-house of Milas J. Robinson, deceased, all the property belonging to the estate of James Robinson, deceased, that has come into the hands of the administrator, viz:—Negroes, and other articles too tedious to mention. Where due attendance and reasonable credit will be given, by JOHN WEEKS, *Adm'r.*

June 29, 1827.—3t39

N. B. All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to forward them as the law directs.

Doctors
D. R. Dunlap & Abm. F. Alexander

HAVING associated in the practice of MEDICINE, respectfully tender their services to their friends and fellow-citizens, in the several departments of their profession.—The latter will be found at all times at the residence of Mrs. Jane H. Alexander, three miles east of Charlotte. No extra charge will be required for consultation.

3t38

For Rent,

A NEW and convenient house, on the main street in the town of Charlotte. The above mentioned building is particularly adapted and calculated for the Mercantile Business, and from its central situation will be unquestionably among the best stands in the place.

For particulars, inquire of JONATHAN HARRIS.

4t39

To all whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT by virtue of an Order from the Court of Equity, for Mecklenburg county, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 27th day of August next, being the Monday of our next County Court, a certain lot known on the plot of said town by No. 181, on the south side of Tryon street, belonging to William Patterson and others, and decreed to be sold for their benefit. A credit will be given until the following Superior Court.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

6t40

Lost,

BY the subscriber, on Friday, the 8th inst. a calf-skin Pocket Book, either at Sugar Creek meeting-house, or on the road between there and Mr. Wm. B. Alexander's, containing two ten dollar bills, South-Carolina; one ten and a five of North-Carolina, and two small notes, amounting to $4 50. Any person finding the same and leaving it at the office of the Catawba Journal, or restoring it to the owner, shall be thankfully rewarded.

JOHN ARCHER.

Mecklenburg, June 11, 1827.—4t38

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Poetry.

THE HOMES OF ENGLAND.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The stately Homes of England,
How beautiful they stand!
Amidst their tall ancestral trees,
O'er all the pleasant land!
The deer across their green-sward bound,
Through shade and sunny gleam;
And the swan glides past them with the sound
Of some rejoicing stream.

The merry homes of England!
Around their hearths by night
What gladsome looks of household love
Meet in the ruddy light!
There woman's voice flows forth in song,
Or childhood's tale is told;
Or lips move tunefully along
Some glorious page of old.

The blessed Homes of England!
How softly on their bowers
Is laid the holy quietness
That breathes from Sabbath hours!
Solemn, yet sweet, the church-bell's chime
Floats through the woods at morn;
All other sounds in that still time,
Of breeze and leaf are born.

The Cottage Homes of England!
By thousands on her plains,
They are smiling o'er the silvery brooks,
And round the hamlet fanes.
Through glowing orchards forth they peep,
Each from its nook of leaves,
And fearless there they lowly sleep,
As the bird beneath their eaves.

The free, fair Homes of England!
Long, long, in hut and hall,
May hearts of native proof be rear'd,
To guard each hallowed wall!
And green forever be the groves,
And bright the flowery sod,
Where first the child's glad spirit loves,
Its Country and its God!

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

MR. BINGHAM: As you have had the *misfortune*, like the fox in the fable, to be caught in the trap of matrimony, you endeavor to make rare sport of those not equally curtailed of their enjoyments; as in your last Journal, and generally, by publishing every thing in derision of the bachelors, but nothing in their favor. In *self defence* If orward you the enclosed; perhaps you may deem it proper to give *this* a place in your Journal, and oblige an OLD BACHELOR.

A PICTURE OF REAL LIFE.

Injudicious censure rarely effects reformation. The shafts of ridicule are formidable to the votaries of folly; but unless aimed by accurate judgment, and pointed with skill, prove not only unavailing, but wound the interest of humanity. Wit rolled forth without discretion, often precipitates the author to low vituperation and scurrillous slander. No class in society has been more severely reprobated by facetious declaimers in all ages, than the old Bachelors—no character, possessed of equal dignity, has been so unjustly traduced.

A Bachelor is one whom the refined principles of philosophy, as well as the precepts of the great Apostle to the Gentiles, uniformly influence—who, not desirous of analising the imperfections of females, is engaged in the more noble pursuit of investigating the works of nature—who, not stooping to the *dull* pleasures and vexations resulting from domestic life, is drawing the most refined gratification from mental endowments, from the unbounded pleasures of the imagination:—his family, the whole human race; his occupation, uncircumscribed philanthropy.

This being, almost elevated above his fellow man, has been often traduced as an useless existence—a withered limb of the barren fig tree—a moving meteor; void of *real* life or affection—a being formed of the filings and parings of the rest of creation—a perfect anomaly, partaking in so slight a degree of all things, as not completely to identify any one, either in disposition, endowment or sex—in short, a mere frolick of blind chance.

But why impeach the bachelor as the sole cause of solitary existence? He does not alone fix his destiny. Turn over the pages of real life, and there you will find, that there never was one who did not once wish, once use his highest endeavor, to be connected with the object of his tender affection; and who, struggling with the fervour of unreturned affection, was forced to say,

> And must this bosom nurse a flame
> My reason should remove?
> Why twines affection round a name
> I must no longer love?

Disappointed in his first, his warmest love, a despondency glooms his mind, and thus renders his soul intangible to female charms; whilst with astonishment he beholds the irrational and unhappy choice made by numbers of the most respectable females: hence he infers there is a destined fatality attached to all earthly things.

> He views cool reason sacrificed to sense,
> Sees folly triumph and obtain the prize;
> That prize which fancy's idle whims dispense,
> While plighted virtue still rejected lies.

Experience thus pointing him to the inconsistencies of youthful attachments—the transitory pleasures derived from such fanciful connections—the infelicity through life which is the certain concomitant of such indiscretion,—prompts him to turn to sources of pleasure, which, though not so congenial to his feelings, are less insecure. He thus becomes a Bachelor, and realizing the destiny of nature, exclaims—

> Oh! may my follies, like the fading trees,
> Be stripp'd of every leaf by autumn's wind;
> May every branch of love embrace the breeze,
> And nothing leave but virtue's fruit behind.

Let us now turn to that page in *real life*, where experience has recorded the commencement and conclusion of conjugal connections.

What situation in life is most congenial to happiness, is not a theme of yesterday. Do the highest and most permanent felicities of man enter in and originate from domestic life? Is the married state a calm serenity of pleasurable life? Is it the enjoyment of rational and affectionate happiness? Is it not as frequently the tempestuous storm of conflicting passions? Is it not often that sandy desert, unproductive of enjoyment, where no flowery parterre sooths the troubled soul; but where the least blast of irritation sweeps away every former trace of kindness, and at the same time engraves on the mind impressions of antipathy, permanent as the grave?

Admitting that the anxiety and sorrow necessarily attached to raising a family, are compensated by the pleasing hopes and rising respectability of descendants,—which is highly problematical,—whence then results the high prospect of domestic enjoyment which participates in so eminent a degree in the instability of all earthly good?

But let us view this connection in its most endearing form, where the perpetuity and increase of domestic bliss have been commensurate with the lapse of time, and trace the ultimate result of human endearment, of this earthly bliss. Here we find true reciprocal affection, founded on permanent endowments, refine and elevate the heart; the bloom of reciprocal affection brightens on the cheek; the hand of mutual tenderness eases up life's craggy steep, reaching the bowers of contentment and the plains of peace; the affectionate smile of approbation stamps its own impress on its partner, and a thousand tender offices smooth the thorny path of life:—even in *adversity*, the tender melancholy of sympathetic affection pours forth in virtuous sorrow a secret charm, mingled with the painful emotion;—each moves in the wide sphere of mutual confidence, where the cordiality of affection carries *consolation*, even when sensibility shrinks from the scene of adversity:—the same motives, the same interests, the same incentives to action, regulate and solace their lives.

Happy is such a connection, soothed by the cordial intercourse of kind affection—how smooth the tenor—what a smiling aspect does their life pourtray! Domestic life *thus enjoyed*, is that germ of happiness which bears the bloom of bliss; its fruit is that balm of life which thus far secures the felicity of man; its leaves protect from the scorching influence of passion, and its unfading verdure, fanned by the zephyrs of mutual love, beautifies and embellishes the scenery of life, and coolly shades our passage to the vale of tears.

But where, on this earth, shines the lustre of perpetual good? Where burns the lamp of uninterrupted bliss? Where blooms felicity without a blast?

> Domestic bliss—this,—virtue's fairest flower,
> And all that beauty, all that love e'er gave,
> Alike must meet th' inevitable hour:
> All earthly pleasures lead but to the grave.

Fate, by a sudden blow, strikes its unhappy victim in its arms; the fairest flower is stripped from his tree of earthly bliss, to bloom no more. In the height of enjoyment, when pleasure twines around our heart, and we enfold in our bosom happiness itself, it vanishes like a delusion from our fond embrace. Dwelling by retrospection on joys that are no more, fortune or fame is empty pageantry;—the very seat of feeling has been assailed, and in proportion to the sensibility of mind, and tenderness of affection, such, unfortunately, will be the degree of silent anguish for that beloved companion, who, shrouded in death's sable mantle, rests in the silent tomb, no more to felicitate, no more to solace the dreary solitude of life. What pleasurable scene then in existence, can compensate this world of woe; where, too often, the mind revolting at its destiny, arraigns the preceedings of heaven as cruel and severe, sinks to despondency, or vibrates to the unhappy extreme of dissipation, intemperance, and degradation.

MENTOR.

[The following articles we found in the handwriting of Mr. J. H. who, it appears, copied them from a book called the Universal Spectator, in the year 1750. Mr. H. was afterwards a worthy and valuable minister of the gospel in Northampton.]—*Hampshire (Mass.) Gaz.*

THE MARRIED STATE.

Amanda proceeded on the married state, thus—Marriage is without doubt a state of the sincerest human happiness, as it is the best fitted for the most exalted friendship; in all other circumstances interfering interest, prevent the possibility of so firm a union, as here, where the interests of both parties must be the same. One would wonder then, that so few in it can boast of true felicity; but this is owing very much to the fallacious forms of courtship, and the strange alteration which follows as soon as the lover commences husband and the mistress is made wife. Immediately the *subject* becomes the *sovereign*, and uneasiness must always happen from such a sudden change of government. The mask both sides wore, is usually thrown off too soon; then care to please abates, love grows cold, sickens, languishes, and dies perhaps at last, and then, adieu to happiness. But every couple should remember that from the day their hands are joined, their wretchedness or their felicity is entirely dependent upon each other, and, LOVE, which before, may be, was only passion, becomes the highest act of reason from that time.

There can't be a more fatal error, than the common one, of believing that all pains of pleasing are now needless,—on the contrary to be obliged by, and to oblige each other, ought to be their mutual and constant inclination. Their behaviour should always be conformable to good nature and good manners. They mutually must bear with each others foibles, and with care guard against the beginnings of discontent, on either side, but if any difference should arise, let their generous contention be, not who's most to blame, nor who's right or who's wrong, but who shall soonest put an end to it. And I recommend particularly to my own sex, that smiles and complaisance are the most convincing arguments to win the heart, and that in their condition, to yield, is the only way to conquer. As the husband's province is to manage the grand affairs of life, so it is the wife's wisely to regulate the family: it is her duty, her interest, and ought to be her study, to prevent disorder there, to make his home always pleasing to him, to be ever ready to receive him there with open arms and cheerful looks, and diligently to avoid every thing which may wear the face of unkindness or neglect.—But more than all, the business of her life should be to keep her husband's love; for the wife can have no other power than what he gives her, and if once that is lost, her case is bad indeed. In order therefore to preserve it she ought to make herself as amiable in his eyes as possible; the pains she took before marriage to charm him, should be redoubled now: her dress, her looks, her words, her every action should be suited to his taste; he should never see her but in good humor, nor hear from her any thing but the most endearing expressions of regard. She from the first should resolve upon no occasion ever to quarrel with him, or impertinently to oppose his temper. Her expenses should be regulated, not by his fortune only, but his way of thinking also should be considered. She ought to pay no visits, or receive any company, but what he approves; for his esteem is to her of more importance than that of all the world besides—her whole happiness depends upon it.

P. S. Thrice happy will that man be with whom Amanda puts in practice the advice she gives. J. H.

December 5, 1750.

COURTSHIP.

Love (whatever some think of it) is not a passion to be sported with, nor the affection of a lady to be attempted, till a man is well assured his own is founded on a lasting principle. All imaginary caution is necessary and advisable beforehand; but, after his professions of regard, his services, his solicitations have won her heart, and made him dear to her; *reason, honor, justice*, all oblige him to make good his engagements, and be careful of her peace. Then there is no returning; nor any thing but *her loss of virtue* can justify his leaving her; and whether or no he has promised marriage, makes very little difference; for surely if he has courted her affection, and gained it too, upon the reasonable supposition that he intended making her his wife, the contract in the sight of Heaven is of equal force. He, who basely imposes upon the honest heart of an unsuspecting female, and after winning her affection and esteem by the soft and prevailing rhetoric of courtship and persuasion, can ungenerously leave her to sorrow and complaining, is more detestable than a common robber, in the same proportion as private treachery is more villanous than open robbery, and money of less concern than happiness.

THE SLATTERNLY WIFE.

To a man of any delicacy, and even moderate neatness, nothing certainly is more odious and ungrateful, than a slatternly and uncleanly woman—'tis enough to quell his strongest passions and damp every fond and tender emotion—'tis vastly more so in a wife, than in a stranger. Besides, 'tis an insult upon a man's taste, an affront to his senses and bullying him to the nose. Let us survey the morning dress of some women.

Down stairs they come, pulling up their dirty, ungartered stockings—slipshod with naked heels peeping out; no stays, or other decent conveniency, but all flip-flop; a sort of a clout thrown about the neck, without form or decency; a tumbled, discolored mob, or nightcap, half on and half off, with the frowzy hair hanging in sweaty ringlets, staring like Medusa with her serpents; shrugging up her petticoats that are sweeping the ground and scarce tied on; hands unwashed, teeth furred, and eyes crusted. This is the real picture of many married women, and the piteous case of many a poor soul of a husband, unless when some stranger is expected. Whereas a wife that is desirous of maintaining herself in the affections of a man of sense and spirit, should take as much care of the neatness of her person, as if she was to be every day a bride, and whosoever neglects this conduct, must blame themselves, if their husbands grow cold and indifferent; for it has a natural tendency to make a man so: it debases the character of the wife, and renders her cheap and unlovely.

"I WILL GIVE YOU REST."

The great difficulty which Christianity has had to encounter in other cases, is that it requires submission to certain restraints.—Its yoke is easy and its burden light; but a yoke it was to the Greeks and Romans, and to Celts and Goths, whose previous belief laid them under few or no restrictions. In the Braminical system every thing is burdensome, and its lax morality is a poor compensation for its oppressive ritual. A fine instance occurred to the Danish missionaries of the effect produced by offering an easier law. A penitent on the Malabar coast having inquired of the many Brahmins and Yoguees how he might make atonement for his sins, was directed to drive iron spikes thro' his sandals, and thus go shod a pilgrimage, of nearly five hundred miles. If through loss of blood or weakness of body, he was obliged to halt, that was allowable till he had recovered strength to proceed. One day as he was halting under a tree, one of the missionaries came and preached in his hearing, from these words: *The blood of Jesus cleanseth from all sin.* While he was preaching, the man rose up, cast off his torturing sandals, and cried out aloud, this is what I want! "And he became, says Thomas, a lively witness that the blood of Christ does indeed cleanse from all sin." Come ye who are heavy laden, is truly the invitation which the Gospel holds out to the Hindoos. It is liberty to the oppressed, emancipation to the enslaved, equality to the degraded—good tidings of great joy to all. All human affections and instincts are on its side in Hindostan; it forbids the mother to expose or sacrifice her child, the widow to be burnt with her husbands's corpse; the son to set fire to his living mother's funeral pile.

[*London Quarterly Review.*

"She has finished her education," said my friend. Finished her education! said I—just as though a young lady's education was a stocking or rather a bonnet, and now it was to be placed in the band box, to be displayed to visitors and worn only on set occasions. Mr. Editor, I protest against the doing up and finishing off a young lady's education with her teens—just at that time when she begins, if she ever does begin, to THINK. A young man has just acquired at one and twenty, the elements of education, and is prepared to study advantageously according to his own discretion: but a young lady has done—finished—the circle of her science is complete; and she is ready for any station in life, that may be thrown in her way. Now, why, in the name of common sense may not a woman THINK, and if she may think, why may she not study, and acquire profitable food for thought?

There is a lady, of whom I have some knowledge, that "finished her education," by leaving peculiarly good advantages at an early age. She is now a wife and mother of six children.—She plays well upon the Piano—sings sweetly—dances elegantly—is very polite, &c.—but her husband must, and actually does put all the children to bed, and takes care of them through the night; and as to her table—the bread is execrable, to one who has visited his grand-mother's pantry; and her coffee—O! her coffee! it would cost her her head, if the very scent of it reached the Grand Turk's palace—and yet the lady has "finished her education."

Buonaparte's Small Clothes.—Alexander's admiration of Napoleon was, as is well known, unbounded, and he manifested it in every way. A line in a play performed before them was, "The friendship of a great man is a present from the Gods:" Alexander bowed to Napoleon, and said that line was written for me. He even carried his respect for Napoleon so far, as to rise when he entered the theatre. Napoleon knew how to flatter his brother Emperor, and sent Col. Henri to him one morning to give the sign and countersign for the day.—"My brother Napoleon is too confident, too amiable; it is impossible to be more gallant; but I am not at home; I am his guest, it is for him to give the word; go, I pray you, and tell him so." "Sire, I have orders not to return without obtaining it from your Majesty." "Well, as he insists on it, I will give it. *Erfurth and Confidence.*" One day, Alexander expressed his ardent desire to have a pair of Napoleon's breeches. Duroc, the grand marshal of the palace, sounded his master on the subject. Napoleon laughed heartily. "Oh, by all means," said he, "give him them all if he wishes it, only leave me a pair for a change." This may be vouched for as authentic; but it is not equally certain, though strongly affirmed by many, that Alexander, who was very superstitious, made the campaigns of 1812 and 1813, in Buonaparte's breeches.—[*Anecdotes not in the forthcoming history.—Literary Gazette.*

The publication of the third volume of Count Segur's Memoirs, comprising his curious conversations with Catharine II. has excited still more interest than the preceding Tomes. In fact, a nobleman and a man of talent, who has had the advantage of seeing three distinct States of Affairs and Society in France—its condition, first under the old regime—then during the revolution—and again under the restoration of the Bourbons, could hardly fail to produce a work both instructive and entertaining; added to this, the count has undergone the most singular reverses of fortune; all the vicissitudes of prosperity and adversity, of credit and disgrace, of opulence and poverty, of exaltation and debasement; appearing in his alternations, "not one but all mankind's epitome." His sentiments are often singular, and he divulges with an amusing *naivete*, both opinions and facts, which an Englishman would rather keep to himself.

[*London Courier.*

ILLUSTRATION OF SCRIPTURE.

(From Dr. Clarke's Travels in Asia.)

After leaving "the fountain of the Virgin Mary" we ascended to the town, and were conducted to the house of the principal christian inhabitant of Nazareth. Scarcely had we reached the apartment prepared for our reception, when looking from the window into the court yard belonging to the house, we beheld two women grinding at the mill, in a manner most forcibly illustrating the saying of our Saviour.* They were preparing flour to make our bread, as it is always customary in the country when strangers arrive. The two women, seated upon the ground, opposite to each other, held between them two round flat stones, such as are seen in Lapland, and such as in Scotland are called *querns;*—but the circumstance is so interesting (our Saviour's illustration actually referring to an existing custom in the place of his earliest residence) that a little repetition may perhaps be pardoned. In the centre of the upper stone was a cavity for pouring in corn; and by the side of this, an upright wooden handle for moving the stone. As the operation began, one of the women, with her right hand, pushed the handle to the woman opposite, who again sent it to her companion—this communicating a rotary and very rapid motion to the upper stone; their left hands being all the while employed in supplying fresh corn as fast as the bran and flour escaped from the sides of the machine.

* Matth. xxiv. 41.